APPENDIX

Vol. 34, No. 25 June 20, 1975

SEMIANNUAL REPORT ON DEVELOPMENTS AT THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS JUNE 1975

LEGISLATION RELATING TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

LC Appropriations

The House of Representatives on May 21 passed H.R. 6950, a bill making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for fiscal year 1976. Included in this bill is a recommendation for an appropriation of $115,134,800 for the operation of the Library of Congress and $28,769,000 for the transition period for July to September 30, 1976. (Beginning October 1976, the new fiscal year will run from October 1 to September 30.) The allowance for 1976 is $4,580,000 below the amount requested and $16,144,800 above appropriations for fiscal year 1975.

Under the appropriation "Salaries and Expenses," which supports the Library's basic operations, including the Office of the Librarian, the Law Library, and the Administrative, Processing, and Reference Departments, an appropriation of $57,096,000 is recommended. An allowance of $14,838,500 for the transition period was approved. The 1976 recommendation is $1,579,000 less than requested and $7,071,000 above the current funding level. The request was for 140 new positions; the House approved funds for 46, of which 20 are for the Processing Department, three for the Reference Department, and 23 for the Administrative Department. Under this appropriation an increase of $349,500 was allowed for the preservation of library materials, and $4,383,543 additional was allowed for nonpersonal services, the bulk of which is for payment to the General Services Administration for the rental of space. The request for $39,000 additional for training under the Affirmative Action Program was approved, making the total available $59,000. The increased funds requested for the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging were not allowed.

Under appropriations for the Copyright Office, a total of $6,753,500 was recommended for fiscal year 1976 and $1,768,000 for the transition period. The House approved the request for 31 new positions including four to plan an orderly transition in anticipation of the passage of the copyright revision bill. The House did not approve the request for $200,000 for consulting and management planning to implement a revision of the copyright law in advance of enactment.

The House deferred action on the requested appropriation for the National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works until such time as members of the Commission have been appointed and a program developed.

For salaries and expenses for the Congressional Research Service, a total of $16,136,700 is recommended for fiscal year 1976 and $4,286,300 was provided for the transition period. The allowance for 1976 is $1,673,300 less than requested and $2,414,700 above the 1975 amount. Of the 157 positions requested, the House approved 50.

For the appropriation "Distribution of Catalog Cards," the House approved an appropriation of $11,285,000 for fiscal year 1976 and $2,971,500 for the transition period.

The request for $1,695,000 for Books for the General Collections and $456,000 for the transition period was granted. The allowance for 1976 includes an increase of $237,000 under this appropriation.

The House concurred in the request for $251,000 for Books for the Law Library, an increase of $22,000 above the 1975 level. The sum of $75,000 was provided for the transition period.

For the operation of the Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped Program for fiscal year 1976, a total of $15,813,000 was recommended and $3,728,000 was approved for the transition period. The House reduced the requested increases for "Other Services" by $119,000 with the reduction applying to the requests for Multi-State Centers (−$25,000), national bibliographic service (−$43,500), tuition and planning (−$1,500), and research and development (−$49,000).

The 1976 request for $2,014,100 for the Collection and Distribution of Library Materials (P.L. 480 Program) and $498,000 for the transition period was approved.

For furniture and furnishings for the Library of Congress, a total of $4,056,500 was recommended, including a reappropriation of $20,000 and $3,136,000 for the initial outfitting of the James Madison Memorial Building. Funds recommended for

the transition year were $138,700, including $58,000 for the Madison Building.

For the revision of the *Annotated Constitution,* an appropriation of $34,000 was recommended and $9,000 was provided for the transition period.

The House retained a limitation on expenses of Attendance at Meetings, but has increased the amount from $57,500 in effect for fiscal year 1975 to $75,000 for fiscal year 1976.

Under funds for the Architect of the Capitol, the House approved $2,120,000, including a reappropriation of $70,000, for the care and improvement of the Library of Congress buildings during fiscal year 1976.

Hearings have been held in the Senate, but at this writing the bill has not been reported.

American Folklife Center

H.R. 6673, a bill to provide for the establishment of an American Folklife Center in the Library of Congress was reported favorably on June 10 by the Committee on House Administration. The Center would have a Board of Directors, four of whom would be appointed by the President, four by the Speaker of the House, and four by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate. Ex officio members would be the Librarian of Congress, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, the Chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts, the Chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the Director of the Center. The Center would have the authority to make grants in the area of American Folklife as well as to direct the collection and development of folklife materials in the Library of Congress.

Tax Reform

Bills have been introduced in the 94th Congress to amend the Internal Revenue Code with respect to certain charitable contributions of ordinary income property. H.R. 6057 and S. 1435 would provide that in the "case of a charitable contribution of a copyright, a literary, musical, or artistic composition, a letter of memorandum, or similar property" . . . a donor may take a charitable contribution of 75 percent of the fair market value if he received from the donee a written statement that the donated property represents material of historical or artistic significance and that the use by the donee will be related to the purpose or function constituting the basis for its exemption under section 501(c) (2)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code. This deduction would be limited in that the aggregate deduction shall not exceed the taxpayer's gross income for such year from the sale or exchange of copyrights, literary, musical, or artistic compositions, letters, memoranda, and similar property. The provisions of these bills would not be applicable to any letter, memorandum, or similar property which was written, prepared, or produced by or for an individual while he held an office under the Government of the United States or of any State or political subdivision thereof if the writing, preparation, or production of such property was related to the duties of such office.

H.R. 6829 would provide that any literary, musical, or artistic composition, or similar property which was created by the personal efforts of the taxpayer shall not be reduced by the amount of appreciation of such property, and the whole amount of such a charitable contribution shall be taken into account and shall be treated as if the property contributed had been sold at its fair market value.

Copyright Legislation

The bill for general revision of the copyright law, which passed the Senate last fall by a vote of 70-1, was reintroduced in both Houses of Congress in January. Senator John L. McClellan introduced the most recent version of the revision bill (S. 22) in the Senate on January 15. The current bill is substantially similar to the proposal that won Senate approval last year. After Senate passage last fall, Senator McClellan accurately predicted that the House would not have sufficient time left for action in 1974, but he felt the "enactment of a new copyright statute by the end of 1975," would be a realistic goal.

In the House of Representatives, Representative Robert W. Kastenmeier introduced H.R. 2223, identical to the Senate bill, on January 28. The House Judiciary Subcommittee held several days of hearings on this legislation during May and has scheduled additional sessions for June 3, 5, and 19. The May 7 Subcommittee hearing heard testimony from Acting Librarian of Congress John G. Lorenz, former Register of Copyrights Abraham L. Kaminstein, and current Register Barbara Ringer. The opening day's hearing provided a historical overview of the long effort to revise the copyright law, and a preliminary discussion of the problems still to be resolved The following day, representatives of the U.S. Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State presented their views on the bill. On May 14 and 15 the hearings resumed with testimony on library photocopy-

ing, fair use, and educational exemptions. Other topics scheduled for June hearings include the liability of jukebox operators, the proposed Copyright Royalty Tribunal, and cable television.

Another important legislative proposal concerning the operation of the Copyright Office, H.R. 7149, was introduced by Representative Kastenmeier on May 20. This bill, which is similar to those introduced by Senator McClellan (S. 3960, September 4, 1974) and Representative Kastenmeier (H.R. 16601, September 11, 1974) during the last session of Congress, would amend the present copyright law to permit registration in unpublished form for *all* categories of works, and allow collective registration for certain contributions to periodicals first published within a given one year period. This bill would also revise the copyright fee schedules.

Other legislative proposals to amend the present Copyright Act include S. 1111 introduced by Senator Hugh Scott on March 7, to provide royalty payments to performers for the use of their recorded music for profit. The purpose of this and its companion measure, introduced by Representative George E. Danielson (H.R. 5345, March 21), is to establish performing rights in sound recordings for the benefit of record producers and performers. On May 19, Mr. Danielson, joined by Representative Harold E. Ford, introduced an identical bill (H.R. 7059). Another measure (H.R. 4965), introduced by Delegate Won Pat on March 14, deals with the videotaping of broadcasts for purposes of transmission by cable television systems in areas outside the continental United States.

On January 15 Senator McClellan introduced two bills that would affect the law of copyright. The first (S. 1) deals with the penalties for making a false affidavit in seeking registration of a claim to copyright, and for the knowing infringement of copyright for profit. The other bill is intended to establish a uniform body of Federal unfair competition law.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT

Two meetings were held last fall in Moscow and Washington, D.C. between representatives of the Copyright Office and its Soviet counterpart, the All-Union Copyright Agency of the U.S.S.R. (VAAP), in which a number of questions concerning the construction of the copyright law were discussed.

On June 2 and 3 the first meeting of the Intergovernmental Copyright Committee, formed under the Universal Copyright Convention as revised in 1971, was held at Paris. The U.S. Delegation consisted of Barbara Ringer and Dorothy Schrader, General Counsel of the Copyright Office.

An international meeting on reprographic reproduction of copyrighted works will be held June 16-21 in Washington, D.C. The meeting consists of subcommittees of the governing bodies of both the Universal and the Berne Copyright Conventions and is aimed at preparing recommendations for an international instrument setting forth copyright guidelines respecting photocopying and other forms of facsimile copying and reprography.

On June 23-27, the second session of the Advisory Group of Non-Governmental Experts on the Protection of Computer Programs will meet in Geneva. Last year's session, at which the U.S. Government was represented by L. Clark Hamilton, Deputy Register of Copyrights, recommended studying the feasibility of an international register for computer programs, as well as continuing the dialog on practicable legal regimes for protection of such works. At the second session, the United States will be represented by Mr. Hamilton and Harriet L. Oler, Copyright Attorney on the staff of the General Counsel.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

The Copyright Office is still in the process of reviewing the written comments on whether it should make registration for original designs of type faces. A final decision on this question may be deferred pending possible Congressional hearings on the question in the context of the general revision bill.

On May 12, the Copyright Office issued a new regulation concerning motion picture soundtracks. This change in the regulations is intended to adopt, for purposes of deposit and registration only, an affirmative position that a sound motion picture is an entity and that any copyrightable component part of a motion picture soundtrack is considered an integral part of the motion picture as a whole. The amended regulation will have only prospective effect, i.e., it will apply only to applications submitted for registration on or after May 12, 1975.

Although there were several developments in the never-ending controversy over library photocopying, the issue is still far from a resolution. On February 25, the Supreme Court affirmed the decision of the Court of Claims in the famous *Williams and Wilkins* case, but without ruling on the issue.

Under the joint auspices of the Copyright Office

and the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS), representatives of authors, publishers, and librarians have held a series of meetings to discuss various questions raised by photocopying. The full Conference on Resolution of Copyright Issues held its second and third meetings on February 5 and April 24, respectively.

One of the first actions of the Conference was to establish a smaller Working Group to consider and discuss key factors which should be involved in hypothetical licensing schemes for library photocopying. The approach of the Working Group, as well as the Conference as a whole, has been informal, without binding commitments by any participant and without taking any consensus on the existence of an obligation of libraries to compensate copyright holders for photocopying.

At the April 24 meeting, the Conference accepted the Working Group's recommendation to request NCLIS to consider financing and cosponsoring a study project intended to compile data on library photocopying and test possible payment mechanisms. The formal proposal is expected to be completed by the end of May 1975.

Public Law 93-573 established the National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works (CONTU). CONTU will study and compile data on the range of problems arising from the collisions between copyright protection on the one side and reprography and automated information systems on the other. The present law, as well as the revision bill, does not treat these issues, reprography and computer uses, in detail. The revision bill, in particular, has adopted an interim approach, looking toward the results of CONTU's study for specific legislative proposals to meet these challenges. At this writing the 12 Presidential appointees to the commission have not been designated.

JUDICIAL DEVELOPMENTS ON COPYRIGHT

On April 21, the Supreme Court heard oral arguments in *Twentieth Century Music Corp., et al.* v. *Aiken,* a case dealing with the performance right in musical compositions. The Court will consider whether a fast-food restaurant in which musical background was supplied by a radio connected to loud speakers located in areas occupied by both employees and customers is liable for unlawful "public" performance "for profit" of the plaintiff's musical compositions.

JAMES MADISON MEMORIAL BUILDING

On January 30, bid documents for Phase IV of the James Madison Memorial Building by the Architect of the Capitol were issued. Although the bid opening was originally scheduled for April 16, several unavoidable delays necessitated postponement of the bid opening until July 2. Phase IV includes all of the interior work: the airconditioning, lighting, walls, ceilings, floors, and interior finishes. Completion date for the Madison Building is expected to be approximately 33 months after the award of a contract to the successul bidder.

Meanwhile, work progressed on the shell of the building which should be finished about the end of calendar year 1975. As of the end of the fiscal year the marble work was 92 percent complete, although the roof work was still incomplete. All window frames were in place at the end of the year, but glazing had not yet started. A major delay was caused by a strike of the cement finishers which began the first of May.

During this same period, the Building Planning Office refined the layouts of various areas, developed designs for specialized work stations for several units scheduled to occupy the building, and continued the selection of furniture and equipment.

Specifications for the compact bookstack installations in the Law Library area and in the Music Collections were issued for bid on Feburary 10 and were received May 30. Bids were received from three suppliers and are now in the process of evaluation.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

Affirmative Action

During the second half of fiscal year 1975, the Library made significant progress toward completing its Affirmative Action objectives for this fiscal year and developed the Affirmative Action Plan for fiscal year 1976 involving the participation of the whole staff. This latter Affirmative Action Plan was approved by the Acting Librarian in June, effective July 1, 1975.

Under the Affirmative Action Training, Appraisal, and Promotion Program (TAP) 51 positions were committed in fiscal year 1975 to the TAP Program, an increase of 24 positions over the fiscal year 1974 commitment of 26 positions. (Thirty-five selections were actually made.) During Phase I of this year's selection process, which ended on February 15, 31 TAP trainees were chosen. Since February, 20 addi-

tional positions have been posted, all of which will be filled by the end of the fiscal year.

Under the Federal Women's Program, several of the projects and events of the Federal Women's Program Committee during the last half of fiscal year 1975 were associated with the 1975 International Women's Year theme, culminating with a staff meeting in the Coolidge Auditorium at which the Acting Librarian was the speaker. Other programs included a lecture meeting featuring Sylvia Lyons Render, Specialist, Afro-American History and Culture, Manuscript Division, as speaker in the observance of Afro-American Black History Month, a breast cancer screening program, and continued supervisory training sessions dealing with the Federal Women's Program.

A major component of the Affirmative Action Plan was to develop a program to consider the special needs of Spanish-surnamed applicants and employees. Gilbert Chavez, President of the Maryland-Virginia-District of Columbia Chapter of IMAGE, the Hispanic government employees' organization, and Gilbert Machin, President of the Association of Cuban-American Government Employees, appeared before the Librarian's Affirmative Action Advisory Committee during the Affirmative Action hearings held March 5, with suggestions for increasing the number of Spanish-surnamed employees at the Library. Both representatives also provided the Library with a number of resumés of available Hispanic applicants and these were circulated throughout the Library for consideration for available vacancies.

The 1975 Affirmative Action Plan called for the evaluation of qualifications requirements for job relatedness. An outside consultant was engaged to conduct this evaluation. The project was completed in a series of studies and reports. The first report focused on an analysis of the qualifications used to fill 2,578 positions at the Library between 1971 and 1974 and was completed in April. The second report which focused on the origin of job postings and derivation of required qualifications was completed in May. Other research completed in this area included a sex and race analysis of the successful applicants appointed to 1,819 of the positions posted between 1971 and 1974. A recommendation to the Acting Librarian on the use of qualifications requirements was made by the Assistant Director of Personnel for Equality Programs on May 28.

Finally, efforts are currently underway to research and analyze employee mobility patterns at the Library of Congress.

Training, Counseling, Tuition Support Programs

During this reporting period, special efforts were made to improve the Tuition Support Program. A subcommittee of the Librarian's Affirmative Action Advisory Committee developed new rules of eligibility and procedures to be used during fiscal year 1976, including an annual Application Month (May) and ranking of eligibles by length of service in the Library. These procedures were implemented, and all indications are that the number of employees participating in the Tuition Support next fiscal year will exceed the figures of the past.

In the second half of fiscal year 1975, the Tuition Support Program had 173 staff members attending 19 different institutions at a total cost of about $30,385. Career development counseling was made available to tuition support participants by the Training Office.

Equal Opportunity Office

Five Counselors were added to the staff of the Equal Opportunity Office during this reporting period bringing the total complement to 17, including four full-time staff members. All are presently completing both in-house and Civil Service Commission courses relating to equal opportunity.

Changes in the complaints process are being proposed in view of continuing experience and actions of the executive branch and the courts. Areas in which changes have been recommended are in redesignating parties charged to agency representative and in time limits established for the various steps in the complaint process.

Within the January-May 1975 period, there were 44 new matters filed with the Equal Opportunity Office, of which 36, or 82 percent, were resolved at the Counselor level. One matter is presently pending at the Counselor level. The seven remaining matters became formal complaints.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

The promulgation by the Acting Librarian of the new Labor-Management Program for the Library of Congress highlighted the activities of the Personnel Office during the last half of fiscal year 1975. The new program, as set out by Library regulation, incorporates a formal labor-management system that adopts the principles of employee self-determination by secret ballot which can lead to collective bargaining or "bilateralism" between management and its employees and exclusive representation for all

employees in bargaining units established in conformance with the regulation. It also provides an orderly and effective mechanism for the resolution of questions and disputes arising between Library management and its employees.

Between the time of the issuance date (April 24, 1975) and the effective date (October 24, 1975) of the regulation, a formal training program on the subject of labor-management relations is being conducted for all Library executives and supervisors.

ACQUISITIONS

National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging (NPAC)

Special attention was given to speeding up procedures and achieving further operating economies in the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging during the year. To assure better acquisition and cataloging coverage, NPAC participants in January 1975 started reporting 1975+ imprints from Andorra, Iceland, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, San Marino, and Vatican City. A few selected libraries also started reporting on an experimental basis U.S., Chinese, and Korean titles for which they failed to find LC cataloging available.

As reported above, for fiscal year 1976 the House of Representatives recommended $9,653,391 for NPAC to continue the program at the fiscal year 1975 level.

Net receipts in the Shared Cataloging Division are projected to run at about 94,000 titles for the year. This would be 10,000 more than last year.

Special Foreign Currency Program

Acquisitions from South Asia are on the rise again after a period of over a year during which there was a noticeable downward trend due to the implementation, beginning in mid-1975, of the selective acquisitions program, and due also to a temporary decline in book production. Many of the 300-odd libraries in the English-language program have availed themselves of the opportunity offered to them in late 1974 to select the serial titles to which they want continuing subscriptions; heretofore all participants were required to accept the full list of program serials. The circularization of libraries for this project was also used to up-date the list of participants. The New Delhi office has revised the publication schedule for the various accessions lists it distributes and expects to have them all on a current basis by the end of calendar year 1975.

The Middle East program has resumed full operation after a slow-down due to the effects of a fire in the Cairo office last June. A limited English-language program has been experimentally resumed after a hiatus of several years and monographs are being acquired for these participants. In the Polish program, acquisitions continue at approximately the same rate as last year.

Exchange and Gift Division Activities

Federal Documents

Receipts to date from the Government Printing Office for fiscal year 1975 are showing a decrease of less than two percent when compared with receipts for a comparable period in fiscal year 1974. On the other hand, receipts from Federal agencies show a nine percent increase over the fiscal year 1974 receipts.

Non-GPO Imprints in the Library of Congress in 1974; A Selective Checklist has been sent to the printer. It contains entries for 192 serial titles and 249 monographic entries.

After 20 years of successfully resisting inflationary pressures, the Documents Expediting Project has at last had to raise its subscription rates a minimum of $50 per member. The maximum rate for subscriptions has also been raised from $525 to $750. A letter announcing these changes was sent in May to each of the 144 members of the Project.

State Documents

The receipt of State publications continues to increase. During the period July 1974 through April 1975 some 96,882 pieces were received from State agencies, compared to 84,153 pieces for the same period in fiscal 1974. The first six issues of the *Monthly Checklist of State Publications* for 1975 listed 13,029 titles as compared to 10,955 titles for the first six issues in 1974, reflecting the increased receipts. In January 1975 the State Documents Section, in collaboration with the MARC Development Office, began to implement the planned automation of the 1975 index to the *Checklist*. To date the January through mid-April portion of the index has been input into the automated system, and the "see" cross references have been input through May. This procedure allows the index to be compiled continuously throughout the year and should shorten by several months the traditional lag between the appearance of the December issue and the index for the preceding year.

Order Division Activities

Negotiations were conducted with book dealers during the past six months to improve arrangements for receipts of current materials published in Central America, Kuwait, Syria, and Turkey. A new blanket order agreement in Korea was concluded. Procedures were established to facilitate the ordering and receipt of increased quantities of U.S., Korean, and Chinese publications in order to expand NPAC coverage. In Taiwan, Colombia, and Venezuela, acquisitions representatives were selected to further intensify nontrade publication acquisitions efforts and to coordinate this activity with the blanket order dealers.

Organizational modifications were made in both the Fiscal and Subscription and Microform Sections to facilitate the recording of subscription order payment information. Task IV of the Order Division Automation Project (LOIS) is operating well in maintaining the master listing of subscription orders and in producing notices of cancellations to vendors and recommending officers. The planning for Task V of LOIS, providing for the computer production of all fiscal records and forms transmitting vouchers to the Disbursing Office for payment, is progressing well and should be fully operational by the close of fiscal year 1976. Fiscal and statistical reports under the automated system are being produced on a current basis. Based on March 31 payment statistics for materials purchased from all book funds, the average cost per piece for the first nine months of fiscal year 1975 increased 13.75 percent over the average cost per piece for the comparable period in fiscal year 1974, while the total number of purchase pieces received remained constant. Book funds available for the increase of the Library's collections are being increasingly hard pressed to keep pace with the rapidly rising costs of library materials.

The Assistant Chief of the Order Division continued her work as chairman of ANSI Committee Z-39, Subcommittee 36 to develop a standard library order form. Comments are still being received on the sixth draft form on which the standard will be based. The Chief of the Order Division served as cochairman of ANSI Subcommittee 37 to develop a standard for reporting microform publishing statistics. The first meeting was held in mid-April and a form for reporting statistics is being drafted to be used on an experimental basis with approximately ten micropublishers. This is being done in cooperation with the publisher of *Microform Review.*

CATALOGING

Cataloging production figures for the fiscal year show an increase of around 10 percent over the previous fiscal year. Joseph H. Howard was appointed Assistant Director (Cataloging) to succeed C. Sumner Spalding who retired at the end of January.

Cataloging in Publication

The Cataloging in Publication Program has processed more than 50,000 titles since the inception of the program in July 1971. Over 940 publishers are now submitting galley material for cataloging in the program, including 82 academic presses, 18 agencies of the Federal Government, and 840 trade and scholarly reprint houses. During calendar year 1974 over 18,000 titles were received for processing, with current receipts in the first quarter of 1975 running approximately 20 percent ahead of the same period in 1974.

Cataloging Rules Development

In January 1975, the Principal Descriptive Cataloger started devoting full time to his new assignment as editor of a second edition of the *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules* (AACR). In the meantime progress was made in the revision of rules for cataloging various nonprint materials, including an entirely rewritten chapter 12 with minor revisions in chapters 14 and 15 for the present edition of the *North American Text.* After review of several drafts of the rules, taking into consideration comments made by specialists in the field, the ALA/RTSD Catalog Code Revision Committee and the Canadian Committee on Cataloguing approved the publication of chapter 12. The rules in the revised chapter 12 are patterned wherever possible after the provisions for the *International Standard Bibliographic Description for Monographic Publications* (ISBD(M)). This chapter entitled "Audiovisual Media and Special Instructional Materials" will include, in addition to the rules, a preface, an index, a glossary, and numerous examples of catalog entries, and is being prepared for separate publication by the American Library Association this summer. At the same time, policies and procedures are being developed to implement the revised rules for the cataloging of various nonprint materials in the Library of Congress. These developments particularly stress the upcoming expansion of LC's cataloging program to include a much more extensive coverage of nonmusical sound recordings.

Development of romanization tables also continued

to be an important activity. An extensive list of Chinese characters with modified readings was prepared, which supplements those modifications previously listed in *Cataloging Service*, bulletin 62, September 1963. A new list combining all modifications was published in *Cataloging Service*, bulletin 114, summer 1975. Meanwhile, following consultations between ALA and the Library, plans are being made for a compilation of all approved romanization tables to be published by the ALA.

Subject Headings

The eighth edition of *Library of Congress Subject Headings* is at the GPO and pre-publication proof of the hard copy is expected the last week in June. Unless major corrections are required it should be available for purchase by the end of August. Orders are already being accepted for the microform edition and delivery is expected to begin the first week in June. The hard copy will sell for $35 and the microform, which must be ordered as a package with the hard copy, will cost an additional $10. *Period Subdivisions Under Names of Places* (1950) has been completely updated and copy for this second edition has been submitted to the GPO. It will be about 50 percent larger than the previous edition and will give all chronological subdivisions in the newer form which requires explicit dates.

LC Classification

The third edition of the *LC Classification Outline* has been published by GPO and is available free in limited numbers from the Cataloging Distribution Service Division (CDSD).

Classes U (Military Science) and V (Naval Science) have been published and are for sale from CDSD for $5 and $5.25 respectively. Copy for Class C (Auxiliary Sciences of History) has been sent to the GPO. Class G is in the process of intensive editorial revision and will probably be published by the end of the calendar year. A complete revision of subclass HM is in progress.

The development of subclass K (Law General) has been finished and its application in cataloging should begin by July 1. Publication will follow that of Class G. The development of subclass KE (Law of Canada) will be completed by June 30 and will be ready for editing. The basic development of the federal portion for subclass KKC (Law of Germany) has been completed and editorial revision will start soon. Next in line for development are schedules for French and Latin American legal materials.

Decimal Classification Activities

Developmental work on the 19th edition of the *Dewey Decimal Classification* continued. The Decimal Classification Editorial Policy Committee at its April meeting approved the following draft schedules, subject to the usual editorial refinements: 350-354, 400 and Table 4, 600-609, 620, 660-690, Tables 5-7. Others referred back to the editors for further study were: 800 and Table 3, Table 1. Work has been completed on 650 and presentation will be made to the Editorial Policy Committee at its fall meeting. Work is currently in process on the following: 100, 330, 700-770, and 780. Revision and updating of the index has continued throughout the period.

Classification coverage continued to be those titles cataloged by the Library in English and French with a selection of titles in German, Spanish, and Portuguese. Coordination continues with the *British National Bibliography*, the *Australian National Bibliography*, and *Canadiana*. The Library of Congress will soon accept *Canadiana*'s numbers for Canadian serials.

MARC Editorial Division

During the past six months, the MARC Editorial Division has verified approximately 55,690 records, bringing the total number of records converted to approximately 573,476. These figures represent both monographic and audiovisual records in English, German, French, Spanish, and Portuguese. In addition, approximately 9,500 records have been updated. These updates represent additions and corrections made to the Official Catalog, revised reprints, and corrections of errors reported both from within the Library and from outside libraries.

In conjunction with its usual processing activities, MARC Ed is involved in preparing for two important new conversion efforts, the first involving name authority records and, the second, a feasibility study on the cooperative use of MARC, COMARC, more fully described on p. A-111. The conversion of the Official Catalog name-authority records is to be handled by a new section with a staff of 15. A basic format innovation has been provided for the name authority records. Whenever a monographic or audiovisual record is updated, the entire record is redistributed to subscribers; however, with name authority records, the format has been so designed that only correction fields need to be redistributed. The COMARC project staff of three will determine the cost of certifying portions of the record (the access points) against the Official Catalog as against

the cost of certifying the entire record. The records handled will represent primarily foreign-language, Roman-alphabet records outside the scope of MARC.

SERIALS

National Serials Data Program

As of January 1975 the National Serials Data Program (NSDP) was incorporated as a section of the Serial Record Division in order to coordinate more effectively the serials processing functions of the Library with the international responsibilities of NSDP in its role as the U.S. representative to the International Serials Data System (ISDS). The ISDS, as established within the framework of the UNESCO/UNISIST Programme, is an international network of national and regional centers responsible for the creation and maintenance of computer-based data banks which contain essential information for the identification of serials. In addition to the International Centre in Paris, which is the central operational agency of the ISDS, there are centers designated in Argentina, Australia, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, France, Italy, Japan, Nigeria, the Soviet Union, Sweden, Tunisia, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Yugoslavia. Each of these centers will be responsible for the registration of International Standard Serial Numbers (ISSN) for serials published within their countries.

As the U.S. national center, NSDP has continued the systematic registration of U.S. serial publications through the assignment of ISSN to titles cataloged by the three national libraries. NSDP also has a publishers liaison assistant who is working directly with publishers to encourage the correct use of the ISSN. The NSDP staff has worked closely with other sections of the Serial Record Division as well as with the MARC Development Office in preparation for the CONSER (CONversion of SERials) Project. NSDP will be interacting with this project by retrieving and working with the data contributed by other CONSER participants as the titles are registered for the ISDS. Several OCLC terminals and a printer have been installed and training of staff members has begun in anticipation of full implementation of the project this summer.

The NSDP Section has begun work on a two-year project funded by the National Science Foundation for the development of a large core data base of serials in science and technology, according to the ISDS requirements, and intended to be of use to the abstracting and indexing community as well as to the library world.

International Standard Bibliographic Description for Serials

The *ISBD(S)* was published in 1974 as the recommendations of the Joint Working Group set up by the Committee on Cataloguing and Committee on Serial Publications of the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA). It was issued with the recognition that serial cataloging is in a transitional state and that after a period of use and interpretation the text would be revised to reappear as a new first standard edition.

In preparation for this revision, comments, additions, or amendments appropriate to the successful application of *ISBD(S)* were requested by IFLA from national cataloging agencies and national cataloging committees. In response to this request, a concerted effort was made in the United States and Canada to assess the *ISBD(S)* with regard to its capability for uniform interpretation, its compatibility with the *Guidelines for ISDS* and its potential as a framework that could be considered for incorporation into a revision of chapter 7 of the *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules.* To facilitate these efforts, representatives of the American Library Association's Catalog Code Revision Committee, the Canadian Committee on Cataloguing, and the Library of Congress met to cooperate in the preparation of a position paper that constitutes their joint proposals for revision of the *ISBD(S).* This paper was presented to the IFLA Joint Working Group in March of this year in anticipation of a meeting scheduled for October, at which decisions will be taken that will be used in the editorial revision of a first standard edition of *ISBD(S).*

CATALOGING DISTRIBUTION SERVICES

On March 24, the Cataloging Distribution Service Division began the photocomposition of catalog cards for newly-cataloged or recataloged MARC titles. As a result, the Government Printing Office Branch, located in the Division, ceased linotype composition of MARC catalog cards. The effect of this changeover in a printing procedure of such very long standing was that in a matter of a few weeks the GPO Branch found it necessary to reduce its staff of linotype operators and proofreaders by 10 positions and was

contemplating further reductions at the close of the fiscal year. Quite by accident, the beginning date of this new procedure in the preparation of catalog cards, at least for those titles to be included in the MARC data base, all but coincided with the anniversary date of the distribution of MARC records, for on the next day, March 25, the Cataloging Distribution Service Division completed its sixth year of selling and distributing machine-readable records for monographs, serials, films, and maps cataloged by the Library of Congress. Thus, with the original photocomposition of catalog cards using the MARC tapes, the Library moved another step forward in the utilization of these computer-generated records. The cards which result from the photocomposition process are offset cards printed in Times Roman type; the cards resulting from linotype composition were letterpress cards printed in 10-point Century and Century bold. The Times Roman characters on the photocomposed cards are slightly smaller than the characters on the linotype-prepared cards but the individual letters and numerals are simpler in style, a fact that may make for easier reading in spite of the slight reduction in size. As the MARC system expands to include titles cataloged in languages other than English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, and German, the use of the photocomposition process in the preparation of cards will also expand.

For the MARC-tape distribution year beginning on April 1, the subscription price for each MARC Distribution Service increased to the following figures: MARC Distribution Service–BFMS (Books, Films, Maps, and Serials), $2,760; MARC Distribution Service–Books (All), $1,560; MARC Distribution Service–Books (Eng.), $1,200; MARC Distribution Service–Films, $480; MARC Distribution Service–Maps, $480; and MARC Distribution Service–Serials, $480.

Four terminals were installed in the division in early calendar year 1975 and by June card orders submitted without the Library of Congress card number were being searched regularly in the MARC data base utilizing these terminals.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, the number of orders received for catalog cards is projected at approximately 6.5 million and the estimated number of cards to be sold at 46 million. It is certain that the trend of the last four years, that saw the sale of catalog cards become a minor item in terms of dollars for the first time since the inauguration of the card distribution service in 1901, will continue. Orders for catalog cards in the current fiscal year are running 14 percent less than they were at the comparable time in fiscal year 1974, 21 percent less than in 1973, and 29 percent less than in 1972. In addition to the general downtrend in card sales, these figures could be affected by machine difficulties. Since January 1975 an abnormal amount of downtime has been experienced on the computer-driven machines which sort the card order forms upon their arrival in the division, resort the forms and the catalog cards, and print mailing labels and invoices prior to shipment of filled card orders. In addition, the division uses these machines in the granting of credit to customers for cards returned. As a result of this excessive downtime a large accumulation of orders for catalog cards is in the division awaiting processing. An additional piece of sorter equipment has been ordered and is scheduled for installation in early June. It will be late summer before the arrearage of card orders on hand can be significantly reduced.

CARD CATALOGS

In preparation for the operation of Phase II of the CARDS System a committee of the Processing Department (with representatives from the Descriptive Cataloging, Subject Cataloging, Catalog Management, Decimal Classification, Catalog Publication, Cataloging Distribution Services and MARC Editorial Divisions and the MARC Development Office) reviewed, coordinated, and revised all departmental routines relating to the revision and reprinting of LC cards. This resulted in a detailed working document (to be issued later in final form) outlining the procedures for both the manual and automated modes to be used internally at the Library. Since the determinants for the revision and reprinting of LC cards may be of interest to other libraries, they are being listed in *Cataloging Service.*

BOOK CATALOGS

National Union Catalog

All 16 volumes of the 1973 annual cumulation of the *National Union Catalog* have been shipped to subscribers. Work is well under way on the 1974 *National Union Catalog* annual, expected to consist of 18 volumes. The first nine volumes of page copy have been forwarded to the Government Printing Office and the editorial task of tray reading is nearing completion. Steady increase seems to be a safe predic-

tion for the size of the *National Union Catalog.* The first four issues (the January, February, and April monthlies, and the March quarterly) in 1975 contain a total of 6,548 pages, compared to 5,922 in the same issues in 1974.

National Union Catalog–Register of Additional Locations

The first computer-produced *Register* annual, to be published as part of the 1973 *National Union Catalog,* is nearing completion. The Government Printing Office has produced from three reels of magnetic tape a total of 2,341 pages to be published in two volumes, containing 674,194 titles and 1,915,805 locations.

Work has begun on subsequent issues of the *Register.* A second computer-produced *Register* annual will be published as part of the 1974 *National Union Catalog,* and this issue will contain approximately 2,259,200 transaction reports.

1968-1972 Quinquennial Edition of the National Union Catalog

Completing the largest quinquennial in its history, the final volumes of the 1968-1972 *National Union Catalog* were shipped to subscribers on March 19, by the publisher, J.W. Edwards, Inc., of Ann Arbor, Mich. The quinquennial consists of 128 volumes, 56 more than the 1963-1967 cumulation. Volumes 1-104 constitute the Author List, while volumes 105-119 comprise the *Register of Additional Locations.* Two separately numbered special catalogs are included in the quinquennial: a five-volume *Music and Phonorecords* catalog (with a three-volume author list and a two-volume subject index) and a four-volume *Motion Pictures and Filmstrips* catalog (with a three-volume title list and a one-volume subject index).

This publication contains 86,255 pages with 3,961,675 entries, 815,937 of which are references. The *Register* lists 10,442,110 locations of which 4,948,546 were manually processed and published in nine volumes (105-113), while 5,493,564 were computer produced and published in five volumes (114-118). Volume 119 contains the alphabetical listings. The five computer volumes are the first so produced after the decision was made to automate production of the *Register.*

Subject Catalog

On April 4, the 1,616,000 cards which comprised the entries and headings used in the 1970, 1971, and 1972 annual cumulations of the *Library of Congress Catalog–Books: Subjects* were shipped to Totowa, N.J., where Rowman and Littlefield began work on the 1970-74 quinquennial cumulation. This shipment was followed on May 13 by the 608,000 cards of the 1973 annual. Completion of the quinquennial awaits the publication of the 1974 October-December quarterly, being published as a special service to subscribers. Preparation of camera copy for this issue began in mid-May, and it is expected that the work will be completed in eight volumes late this summer.

The October-December issue for 1974 will be the last to bear the title, *Library of Congress Catalog–Books: Subjects;* and the January-March quarterly for 1975 will be the first to have the title, *Subject Catalog,* reflecting the inclusion of entries for many types of material in addition to books. Preparation of this issue was completed in 2,627 pages on May 2, but the alterations in design required by the change of title will cause some delay in the printing.

An advance in the publication of the *Subject Catalog* was made on May 1, when the Catalog Publication Division received 12 boxes of computer-produced subject headings from the Cataloging Distribution Service Division. These headings were produced by directing the computer to print on separate cards the various subject headings traced on MARC records. This mode of production obviates typing headings for any English or French language entries–and for entries in other languages which employ the same subject headings; and an increasingly larger portion of the entries will be covered as more languages are added to MARC. On May 13, a similar shipment of five boxes arrived for *Monographic Series.* In this case the series headings, instead of the subject headings, are printed by the computer.

Chinese Cooperative Catalog

The first three issues of the new *Chinese Cooperative Catalog* have been published, and work on the next two issues is in process. The first issue, January 1975, was distributed to subscribers on February 25; it contained 893 entries in 123 pages. The February edition was mailed on March 19, with the March issue following on April 25. The 199 pages of the April issue were sent to press on April 25, and camera copy for the May issue was completed in 270 pages on May 20.

The new catalog publishes LC preliminary cards, LC printed cards, and entries contributed by 12 large Chinese collections in the United States. The number of unique entries has varied between 893 in the first

issue and 2,006 in May. The contributing libraries were selected by the Committee on East Asian Libraries, a division of the Association for Asian Studies. The joint venture between the Library of Congress and the cooperative libraries is an attempt to reduce duplication in the cataloging of Chinese materials and to expedite the dissemination of cataloging information about works published in the Chinese language.

Newspapers in Microform

Newspapers in Microform 1973 will be the first annual supplement to the cumulation of reports published in 1973 in two volumes, *Newspapers in Microform: United States, 1948-1972* and *Newspapers in Microform: Foreign Countries, 1948-1972.* This edition, being of modest size, includes reports on both domestic and foreign newspapers submitted to the Library of Congress after the publication of the 25-year cumulation. Its 208 pages contain 11,321 reports submitted by 241 domestic and 107 foreign institutions, including both libraries and commercial producers. Preparation of camera copy was completed on May 20, and the volume will be available later this summer.

Symbols of American Libraries

An input terminal was installed in the Special Catalogs Section of the Catalog Publication Division on May 15, to be used primarily for production of the 11th edition of *Symbols of American Libraries.* By permission of the Joint Congressional Committee on Printing and the Government Printing Office, the new edition will be photocomposed on the Videocomp facility of the Cataloging Distribution Service Division. Staff of the Microform Publications Unit will input the symbols; after the 11th edition has been completed, they will add new data as it is created in order to maintain a current file from which future editions may be published.

The new edition of this publication scheduled for the fall of 1975 will contain some 11,200 entries, of which about 8,000 will represent institutions functioning at the present time. There will be about 1,600 cross references and a similar number of references from obsolete symbols. For the first time, the list will include symbols for foreign libraries, and for domestic and foreign commercial firms. The latter are principally microform producers represented in the *National Register of Microform Masters* and *Newspapers in Microform.* The introduction of symbols for foreign and commercial institutions is not an attempt to establish a national or international program for such identifications, but will function primarily as a source of information for the various departments of the Library of Congress.

Pre-1956 National Union Catalog

The first months of 1975 witnessed several milestones in the National Union Catalog Publication Project's patient but steady progress through the alphabet. With the completion of the letter "M" a psychological hurdle was surmounted: by any measure the project is at long last on the downhill—and somewhat easier—side of the mountain of cards. (In terms of the actual number of cards, the halfway point was reached late in the letter "K".)

Between December 15, 1974 and May 23, 1975, the project advanced its finished editorial work from Morlwynd, pseud. to Norman, Raymond. Perhaps the main obstacles encountered therein were the various "National" headings, the voluminous "New York" file, Mozart, the Netherlands, and the seemingly simple but in fact confounding assortment of Müllers.

By the end of May, 379 volumes of the catalog had been published, with coverage through Mexico—Laws, statutes, etc. Cards for approximately 40 additional volumes had been edited and shipped to the publisher, and the total number of edited cards since the project's beginning stood at 7,012,343.

MARC DEVELOPMENT OFFICE

Work has continued on the definition and requirements for the automated Core Bibliographic System. This system comprises the technical processing of materials through the Processing Department and the subsequent access of these materials inside the Library. Analysis has also continued on the relation of this system to the Library's role in providing national bibliographic services outside the Library. Many of the modules of the system have been defined and some (such as the Order Division system, Subject Headings system, etc.) are operational. Much of the current work lies in the definition of the interrelationship of the various modules and files. Index requirements for bibliographic records were specified and work is in progress to do likewise for authority records (names and subjects). A computer program is being written to test various compression keys against the MARC master file. For storage requirements, the data files that are included in the Core Bibliographic System and the indexes to these files were analyzed

and file sizes estimated, projected to 1980.

With funds from the Council on Library Resources, an investigation is nearing completion to determine the hardware requirements necessary to implement the Core Bibliographic System.

Hardware

A basic piece of equipment for the Core Bibliographic System is a cathode-ray tube terminal which will be used to search and update the various files. Fifty-seven terminals with the Library's extended character set (175 characters) were received and 17 have been installed for use in a limited fashion. A Request for Proposal for a status recording device utilizing a bar code reader was issued and responses are being evaluated.

Multiple Use MARC System (MUMS) and Applications

The MUMS system is a generalized online system which will eventually link the various parts of the Core Bibliographic System. All of the various online modules utilize MUMS to handle their basic processing. The major developments in the last six months include: (1) integration of the data management function with the other MUMS components; (2) completion of MUMS support for the Automated Process Information File (APIF); (3) completion of support for the extended character set terminals; and (4) completion of functional and design specifications for the security function. In addition, detailed working papers were prepared to describe the recovery capabilities required.

The first two applications to use MUMS are the MARC online system for the input and update of MARC records and the Automated Process Information File.

The first phase of the MARC system online update capability has been tested and is operational. This phase provides full record and field level updating capability; limited editing and validation capability is included. The functional and design specifications for the second phase, which will include the full editing and validation capability and complete statistics collection and reporting, have been completed.

Certain portions of the MARC input and update system will continue to be carried on offline and support for these areas continued. Included in this support has been the updating of the format recognition keyword lists to process records in German, Spanish, and Portuguese. A data modification program has been developed which will provide automatic replacement of field and subfield data based on predefined specifications. The program will be used primarily for the changing of subject terms.

The Automated Process Information File currently includes two parts: the initial MARC Search system and the input and update to the APIF file itself.

Both the capabilities and the use of the initial MARC Search system have greatly expanded during this reporting period. A new feature is access by author/title and title search keys to multiple records displayed consecutively. The number of responses to a search key may be reduced by a qualification technique. The MARC file is currently updated in a batch mode. Users of the system include five units in the Processing and Reference Departments.

Creation and update of APIF records input by preliminary catalogers are expected to be in production for training purposes in July 1975. By January 1976, it is hoped that records for all titles in MARC languages will be input on a current basis. Implementation of the status reporting system will be undertaken as soon as possible, to be followed by expansion of APIF coverage to include other languages and cataloging units, Order Division records, and national bibliography tape services. APIF records will also be made available outside the Library as part of the MARC Distribution Service. The MARC communications format for in-process materials was completed and is in press.

Authority Files and Book Catalogs

Significant progress has been made in the area of machine-readable authority records. As reported above the eighth edition of *Library of Congress Subject Headings* (LCSH), which was derived from the machine-readable subject headings file, is in press. The printed supplements to *LCSH*, which are also derived from the automated system, have been produced by the Subject Cataloging Division on a much more timely basis than hitherto possible. Work is nearing completion on tasks to capture subject headings at an earlier point in the processing cycle in order to provide the Subject Cataloging Division with more products from the automated system. Much of the data captured is then included in the printed supplements. In addition, preliminary analysis has begun on a distribution service for subject headings.

As part of an effort to disseminate the products derived from a machine-readable data base more quickly to the library community, the MARC Development Office is conducting a microform evaluation study with contractual support. Several kinds

of microform of the eighth edition of the *LCSH* have been produced and distributed to a group of pilot libraries. With the conclusion of this study late this summer, the Library of Congress will have valuable data to determine the optimum cumulation of *LCSH* in conventional print or microform editions, the best microform for a publication of this size, and possible use of microforms for other LC printed products. Libraries that are not participating in the pilot project can purchase the 98-frame microfiche at an additional charge from the Cataloging Distribution Service Division when they order the printed eighth edition. In addition, the MARC Development Office is investigating the availability of Computer-Output-Microfilm (COM) devices that can process the full library character set.

Because of a change in priorities and other internal problems, the Library will not begin capturing name authority records with references for subsequent distribution in machine-readable form in 1975 as anticipated earlier. The MARC Development Office is in the process of reviewing the overall design of the authority system (both names and subjects) in relation to the products derived from the system, the various machine files involved and their maintenance, and their use in an online environment. In spite of the delays caused by these events, the modifications to existing MARC system programs to handle name authority records have been completed on schedule with contractual support from the Washington State Library. Name authority records can now be input and processed for test purposes. In addition, copies of the draft communications format for name and subject authority records have been circulated for review and comment.

Work is continuing on a generalized book catalog production system that would provide the capability of generating cross references from machine-readable authority files based on headings present in the bibliographic records being printed. Sample pages have been produced on microfiche through the use of a COM device. Subsequent tasks to be performed include analyzing the machine-readable authority files and their relationship with book catalogs and defining how new applications (different forms of materials, different types of book catalogs, etc.) should be incorporated into the generalized system.

Special Projects

The production system to print the annual cumulations of the NUC *Register of Additional Locations* (RAL) is being expanded to process machine-readable holdings for monographs from other libraries. The New York Public Library and the Ohio College Library Center are the first participants in this pilot; NYPL has ceased to send card reports to the National Union Catalog and is sending machine-readable records which will be posted to the *RAL*. This step eliminates duplicate input at the Library of Congress in converting the card reports to machine-readable form for the *RAL*.

Both the serial and monograph files of the Main Reading Room reference collection were brought up to date preparatory to the publication of a subject catalog to that collection. The catalog is currently in press. Another publication in press is the second edition of *Maps: A MARC Format*. Both publications will be available from the Superintendent of Documents.

Heavy use has been made of the MARC data base for retrieval purposes during this reporting period. In addition to the 20 monthly current awareness runs, numerous listings have been provided for various units inside and outside the Library of Congress. These listings are provided not only for reference purposes but increasingly for analysis of records in the context of technical processing and for verification of the contents of the records in order to effect changes in the format.

Serials

During the past year, the MARC serials project added approximately 4,100 records for newly cataloged serials to the MARC data base. Project personnel performed all the editing, keying (since September 1974), and verification of these records, 65 percent of which are in 44 foreign languages and 16 percent of which are romanized records for serials in nonroman alphabets.

In addition, approximately 1,600 records for retrospective titles (selected from Serial Record files in the J, K, and L portions of the alphabet during a pilot project in the spring of 1974) were keyed and verified. Another 2,000 of these retrospective records remain to be edited and input online via the CONSER project. Approximately 18,000 MARC serial records have been distributed to date. As previously mentioned, planning and developmental work for the Library's portion of the CONSER project continued. The signing of the contract between the Council on Library Resources (CLR) and OCLC in December 1974 was the signal for real progress in this area.

Changes to the MARC serials format required to serve the needs of all participants (including NSDP and the National Library of Canada) were approved by the ALA MARBI Committee, a tabular presentation of the complete format was distributed, and an extensive editing guide was prepared for publication. Documents setting forth the agreed upon bibliographic practices were issued, and a terminal operating manual was circulated for comments.

Programming changes for the conversion of LC/MARC records to the new format were completed; after removing 1,632 records with superimposed headings, a tape of 14,428 LC/MARC serial records was sent to OCLC in May for loading into the OCLC file. This file, along with the Minnesota Union List of Serials (MULS) file, will serve as the base file for the CONSER project.

The Library will input all of its serial records through CONSER and will authenticate records input by other participants (within the limits of staff). Authenticated records (including LC records) will be returned on tape to LC for use in the LC/MARC Distribution Service. Programming to incorporate these records into the LC system is scheduled for completion by the end of June. It is anticipated that the necessary capabilities will be provided by OCLC to permit LC operational input via CONSER by mid-July.

Meanwhile, NSDP has begun using OCLC present capabilities to input non-LC records from its in-process file and plans to input temporary brief records for new LC titles pending availability of the system for inputting full LC cataloging records.

National and International Activities

In December 1974, the Council on Library Resources made a grant to the Library of Congress to conduct a pilot study on the cooperative use of MARC (COMARC) which could result in the expansion of LC/MARC service to the nation's libraries. Since the scope of MARC language coverage for book-form material is still limited, libraries that are automated, in some instances, transcribe LC cataloging copy from LC printed cards, proofsheets, and entries in the *National Union Catalog.* The Library of Congress will accept these records in the MARC communications format, remove the duplicate records, compare the selected records with the record in the Official Catalog, update headings and other access points, and distribute them through the MARC Distribution Service. Participants in COMARC will be selected by the Library and the Council on Library Resources on the basis of the completeness of the data content of their records and their adherence to the MARC format and these organizations will receive the records at no cost during the pilot project.

The *National Union Catalog* location symbols for records submitted by participating organizations will automatically be posted to the machine-readable *Register of Additional Locations* for those libraries that either now do or are willing to have their holdings posted. If the organization selected for participation in COMARC is also willing to send to the Library of Congress those records selected from the LC/MARC service for inclusion in its automated system, these records will also be used to post to the automated *Register.*

Specifications for a statistical analysis of the COMARC records contributed have been completed and, when applicable, statistics will be compiled by machine.

Organizations interested in participation have been asked to submit documentation and test tapes to the Library. These data are currently being analyzed by LC staff. If the organization is selected for participation, staff members will be invited to come to LC for detailed discussions. Concurrently, specifications for the selected participants are being written.

Also funded by the Council on Library Resources is a study, in its early phases, to define a reporting format, i.e., a MARC format for reporting titles to the *National Union Catalog.*

In November 1974, an agreement was signed with the National Library of Canada for the nonexclusive exchange and distribution of each country's imprints in machine-readable form. Specifications have now been defined for minor modifications to Canadian MARC records to allow them to be more easily processed by U.S. systems. These records will be made available through the MARC Distribution Service later in 1975.

The first draft of the MARC International Format was completed and made available for distribution by the IFLA International Office for UBC to interested libraries throughout the world. The format was drawn up by the IFLA Working Group on Content Designators with the active participation of the MARC Development staff. It will be reviewed at an open meeting in Paris in October 1975. It is anticipated that the international format will be used for communication between national agencies but will not be used by the Library for communication inside the United States.

TECHNICAL PROCESSES RESEARCH OFFICE ACTIVITIES

The Office has been deeply involved in planning for the future of catalog control in the Library of Congress. Of particular concern is the relationship of the card catalog to the machine-readable data base when MARC has been expanded to cover all current cataloging and it can be used flexibly in an on-line mode. In addition to internal discussions of this important topic, presentations have been given at meetings of the Association of Research Libraries, the Michigan Library Association, and the Midwest Academic Librarians Conference. TPR is also represented among the LC liaison members of the Advisory Committee on the Future of the LC Catalogs, drawn from the Technical Services Directors of Large Research Libraries discussion group of the ALA Resources and Technical Services Division.

A study based on a sample of 6,083 cards drawn from the topical subject part of the LC Official Catalog estimates that it contains about 681,000 discrete headings, when each subdivided form is counted separately. The great difference between this estimate and the 96,000 headings estimated to be in the 8th edition of *Library of Congress Subject Headings* is explained by the fact that the printed list excludes many categories of headings and expressly avoids detailing all of the subdivisions of the headings given. The study also estimated that the topical file contains 348,000 see and see-also references, an average of one for every two headings. An in-depth analysis of the characteristics of the headings in the sample revealed, among other things, that more than half had been established since 1959 and one-quarter within the last five years.

Other studies and projects related to automation of technical processing functions included: (1) estimates of the sizes of index files for the Core Bibliographic System; (2) comparative performance of different types of compression keys; and (3) in collaboration with the MARC Development Office and the MARC Editorial Division, a new program for generating statistical reports of manpower costs for MARC input.

INFORMATION SYSTEMS OFFICE

The Information Systems Office (ISO) effected a major expansion of its on-line teleprocessing services in response to growing requirements of the several departments of the Library and of Congressional offices. The increasing number of users and the growing dependence of these users on the availability of computer services have necessitated several new initiatives in this period involving system design changes to improve reliability in telecommunications, in the computer configuration, and in computer programs. Teleprocessing services were provided for 105 high speed cathode-ray tube terminals at the end of December 1974 and 200 CRT terminals are now in service, providing on-line access to legislative and bibliographic data bases. The system configuration at the end of fiscal year 1975 has been upgraded to include dual model 370/158 central processors and dual COMTEN communications control processors. New programs were developed in support of the Congressional Research Service and the Congress, and the Bill Digest system was upgraded for the 94th Congress to include new features of bill descriptions and committee referrals.

Technical Coordination Group

The technical coordination group continued its studies of computer and telecommunications systems for mid-range and long-range planning, with particular emphasis on the overall system requirements and computer configuration alternatives for the James Madison Memorial Building in fiscal year 1978.

At the request of the U.S. Senate, technical plans were developed to add up to 100 additional on-line CRT terminals to the system in order to provide direct access from Senator's offices to the Congressional Research Service legislative data base.

System Development and Standards Office

The Systems Programming Section continued its improvements to system software used on the two central processors and to the firmware used in the two communications control processors. The Customer Information Control System (CICS) controls most teleprocessing applications in the Library, and this program was given several modifications to increase the number of terminal types supported, to provide terminal type identification, to provide user messages of CICS news and changes, and to provide accounting reports of any errors and outages. Improvements were made to the COMTEN firmware to provide increased teleprocessing utilization and faster terminal response time. Improved backup was provided for user data bases by installation of a Fast Dump Restore program that speeds both the creation of backup files and data base restoration in the event of problems. Systems Programming additionally pro-

vided program support to enable a smooth transition from 370/145 computers to 370/158s, and the transition from single to dual COMTENs.

The Standards and Training Section continued to support ISO activities in the creation of technical publications, the conducting of seminars, and in providing training to ISO technical staff and system users. Several LC Automation Seminars were conducted on such topics as advanced computer hardware, improved programming techniques, and the use of ISO's retrieval system, SCORPIO.

Computer Applications Office

A new section, Production Systems Management, was added to the Computer Applications Office to insure initial checkout and on-going maintenance of all programs placed in production, and to increase overall software reliability and data base integrity. As an initial contribution to improve integrity of on-line data bases, a four-generation backup procedure has been implemented with computer checks that prohibit many potentially destructive procedural errors.

The CRS Applications Section completed new programs required for the 94th Congress in the early months of 1975. Responding to a new law, automation support for Factual Description storage, retrieval, and publication was added to the Bill Digest System. Other significant changes to the Bill Digest System included reflecting multiple committee referrals in the Bill Digest, the automatic creation of a chronology of legislative actions for each bill, and providing facilities for copying digests of reintroduced bills.

Production job streams were established to facilitate the transfer of information from the 94th Congress Bill Digest file to the House Information System Group.

A new system was created for the production of the *"Major Legislation of Congress."* This system features an integration of data with the Major Issue System, reusing some of the data and software in addition to new data and software to create a new series of products.

The Copyright Applications Section completed the final phases of system and hardware implementation of the Copyright Office Publication and Interactive Cataloging System (COPICS) with the installation and production use of 21 CRTs in the Books Section and 2 CRTs in the Editing and Publishing Section. Several modifications were requested because of additional requirements from the Copyright record users. Sort keys for catalog cards were expanded for in-house use and modified for subscriber cards; production cycle times for some outputs were switched from weekly to monthly; content titles were added to the system as a new data element for Class N; and a magnetic tape of the data base plus documentation were sent to one of the card subscribers (ASCAP). A one-time sub-system was implemented to smooth the transition of the Catalog of Copyright Entries (CCE) publication from a manual to an automated procedure. This was necessary because the system was implemented during an entire cataloging period and each section had a varying degree of manual and machine-readable data. This manual and machine-readable data had to be combined to create the various catalog publications.

The Reference Applications Section has provided programming support to the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (DBPH), the Science and Technology Division, and the Loan Division. For DBPH, a computer program has been installed that produces Braille from machine form text. Currently under test and evaluation by DBPH, the program accepts text keyed at an ATS terminal and processes it to produce standard Grade 2 Braille on a high speed line printer at the Computer Service Center. An experimental "public terminal" has been placed in the Science Reading Room of the Science and Technology Division and provides access to bibliographic records in the Science and Technology area [see p. A-118]. A systems study of Loan Division automation was completed and a report has been submitted for review. The system design proposed uses on-line techniques for the creation, update, and retrieval of information about materials on loan. The report describes the use of CRT terminals and a mark-sense reader of turnaround documents for the charging, searching, and automatic discharging of items from the classified and unclassified collections.

The Management Information Applications Section made improvements to the Payroll Automation System affecting health insurance, life insurance, and Federal tax deductions. Automation requirements were determined for the Personnel Operations Office, the Placement and Classification Office, and the Training Office. Furthering development of the Automated Procurement and Supply System, a plan was initiated in early 1975 to automate the activities of the Materiel Section's Supply Room.

The Applications Support Section implemented a generalized batch system to convert bibliographic data files from the MARC II internal format to the Logic Library data base structure required for the SCORPIO retrieval system and to subsequently

update the converted data base with MARC formatted transaction records. Computer Output Microfilm activities in ISO were coordinated and this included establishing a service bureau facility with the Navy Publications and Printing Service Management Office (NPPSMO). Arrangements were made to add special symbols required by the Copyright Office to the NPPSMO equipment, and a contract in the COM area was monitored.

Computer Service Center (Com Serv)

There has been a significant increase in workload during the past six months in both batch processing and on-line teleprocessing. The batch workload has increased to 350-400 jobs per day and on-line data traffic has approximately doubled, reflecting a corresponding increase in the number of on-line terminals serviced. In this period Com Serv has increased the computer power available to its users and there has been a considerable expansion in on site peripheral equipment including on-line disk storage, line printers, and communications control equipment. Com Serv has effected hardware and procedural changes to increase reliability and system availability. In the Copyright installation, for example, by the use of multiple shared lines with switchover capability Com Serv has achieved the fail-safe benefits of redundancy without the expense of idle spare circuits. This approach is being expanded to serve other production-oriented users.

Included in the new equipment installations of late fiscal year 1975 are the upgrading of the two dual central processors, the addition of a second communications control processor, and the installation of a new line printer adaptable to the production of Braille copy as well as printed copy.

PRESERVATION ACTIVITIES

During the past six months, much of the workload of the Preservation Office, other than the more routine operations related to binding and preservation microfilming, have involved preparations for the Bicentennial exhibit of the Library and the treatment of materials being loaned by the Library to other institutions planning similar exhibits.

In particular, the Restoration Office has expended considerable time in preparing the Library's own Bicentennial exhibit. Special attention was given to the mounting of the three focal point documents: Jefferson's Rough Draft of the Declaration of Independence, The Olive Branch Petition, and the Treaty of Alliance with France, all of which are now exhibited in the cylindrical cases in the Great Hall. Considerable time was devoted to the installation and testing of the individual air-conditioning units installed in these three cases. The ability to hold temperature and humidity at optimum levels for the preservation of documents being exhibited is a major step forward in the Library's exhibit program.

Fabrication difficulties resulted in an extended delay in completion of the large-format leaf casting equipment designed by the Restoration Officer. This equipment was installed, however, and nearly ready for operation by the end of the fiscal year. This equipment, without question the most sophisticated equipment of its kind yet designed, will make possible the restoration of oversized materials such as maps, broadsides, and posters, which could not be satisfactorily restored by any other procedure.

John Williams, George B. Kelly, and Richard Best of the Research Office were granted a patent on their double decomposition method of deacidification, a process which has a number of useful applications in conservation work. In addition, the staff of the Research Office filed patent applications on two other deacidification processes during this period. As of the end of this reporting period, however, no response on these has been received from the Patent Office.

Increased funds approved by the Congress for the microfilming of deteriorating Library materials have enabled the Preservation Microfilming Office to make significant progress in this important task. As a result, the Photoduplication Service of the Library has been able to announce the availability on microfilm of an increasing number of important titles.

PHOTODUPLICATION SERVICE

Progress has been made in the Latin American Gazette Program with the addition of the federal gazettes of Argentina (1971-73), Costa Rica (1970-73), and Uruguay (1970-73) to the list of gazettes being filmed on a continuing basis. In addition, the Preservation Microfilming Office has collated and submitted for filming the federal gazette of Uruguay for the period 1891-1969. The gazettes of Bolivia, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Salvador, and Venezuela have already been filmed and are available for purchase. Interested libraries should contact the Photoduplication Service and ask for Circular 235.

Of particular interest during the past six months

was the Rare Book Division preservation project of microfilming the personal scrapbooks of Susan B. Anthony. The 34-volume collection contains newspaper clippings, programs, handbills, posters, trial reports, government documents, personal letters, and memoranda which relate to the woman's rights struggle in the United States from 1848-1900. The positive microfilm availability of this collection was announced in Circular 247. Other collections announced during the past six months were: Bulgarian Statistical Titles (C-237); Prisoner of War Operations in the United States during World War II (C-238); *Hung Ch'i* (Red Flag) 1958-1971 (C-239); Russkoe Istoricheskoe Obshchestvo. *Sbornik* (C-240); *The Far-Eastern Review,* 1904-1933 (C-241); Canada, Department of Indian Affairs, *Annual Report,* 1880-1936 (C-242); American Indian Materials (C-243); *Journal of the American Temperance Union* (C-244); Italian Statistical Titles (C-245); *The Reply; an Anti-suffrage Magazine,* 1913-1915 (C-246); and Third Reich, German Army, and National Socialist German Worker's Party Publications (C-248). Institutions interested in details and prices of the above collections should contact the Library of Congress, Photoduplication Service, Department C, Washington, D.C. 20540, and request circulars by the cited numbers.

The Photoduplication Service has noted that increased labor and materials costs have necessitated substantial price increases by several photoduplication services across the country. While the Service has no firm plans for a rate increase, the possibility of some adjustments toward the end of the calendar year have not been ruled out. Current rates have been in effect since October 1, 1972.

FEDERAL LIBRARY COMMITTEE

Federal Libraries Experiment in Cooperative Cataloging

From the original eight libraries participating in this cooperative cataloging project the number has increased to 28 libraries, five of which are using terminals in other libraries. There are 29 CRT terminals and seven teletype terminals now being used. Since the last semiannual report, four new libraries have joined the project: Defense Communications Agency, the Patent Office, and the Eastern and the Southern Regional Research Centers of the Department of Agriculture.

Other libraries have inquired about joining the project. Commitments have been received from: the U.S. Customs Service, the D.C. Public Library, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Trade Commission, the Bureau of Foods Library of the Food and Drug Administration, Geological Survey, the National Fire Prevention and Control Administration, and the U.S. Naval Academy.

The OCLC system has been used primarily for monograph cataloging; however, it is hoped that it can be used for serial control soon. Some members have used it for accessions lists, for searching for acquisitions, and for interlibrary loan. The system is used 6-12 hours a day, and there are several clusters of libraries sharing terminals. A quantitative and qualitative analysis of Federal library cataloging using the OCLC system and the previous in-house manual system was conducted among eight participating libraries. The findings, conclusions, and results of the analysis have not been completed.

New Subcommittees

A Panel on Regional Libraries, which is primarily responsible for determining how the FLC can assist and support Federal librarians outside the greater Metropolitan Washington, D.C. area, has been organized and an Ad Hoc Committee on Extended Automation, which is considering other products and services that may be obtained from the OCLC system or other Federal library programs, has been established.

The subcommittee to study the findings and recommendations of the General Accounting Office, Review of Federal Library Operations in Metropolitan Washington, has completed its assignment by establishing working groups to: (1) implement programs for cooperation among Federal libraries to minimize multiple acquisitions of materials; (2) implement the GAO recommendations for the establishment of a storage library for little-used material from Federal libraries in the Washington, D.C. area; (3) define a method for promoting the integration of Federal agency information systems; (4) define a method for coordinating support of Federal library research; and (5) increase the use of microforms or other methods of compacting library materials within Federal libraries.

With the exception of (5) above, members of each of the working groups have met and completed the preparation of a milestone plan for their respective task. In addition, a questionnaire regarding the subject of a central storage for little-used material has been sent to libraries in the Washington, D.C. area.

The subcommittee on the procurement of data bases has also issued a questionnaire to approximately 300 Federal libraries, requesting information that should assist the FLC to approach GSA as to the feasibility of improving access for Federal libraries to the many existing machine-readable bibliographic files through a series of contracting programs.

MANUSCRIPT DIVISION

Recent acquisitions include the personal papers of Alexander Graham Bell, Nicholas and Alice Longworth, Roy P. Basler, and the records of the Association of Research Libraries. Microfilm editions of the following have been completed: Journals of Benjamin Lincoln (1 reel), Diaries of Gifford Pinchot (8 reels), Duff Green Papers (6 reels), and the Jean Baptiste Rochambeau Papers (8 reels).

Three closely related registers were published in the series, *Registers of Papers in the Manuscript Division*, for the papers of the Blackwell Family, Carrie Chapman Catt, and the National American Woman Suffrage Association. These collections were once combined under the title "Suffrage Archives." *Manuscripts on Microfilm: A Checklist of the Holdings in the Manuscript Division*, was issued.

NATIONAL UNION CATALOG REFERENCE SERVICE

For the six-month period ending April 30, the Union Catalog Reference Unit (UCRU) handled 25,880 requests for locations and bibliographic information compared with 24,929 for the previous six-month period. A questionnaire to obtain user evaluations of UCRU services was distributed to 388 institutions in February. More than half of these have been returned, and the replies are being analyzed for use in planning future NUC reference service. Copies of the "Request for Locations of Title" form and of the manual, *The National Union Catalog: Reference and Related Services*, continue to be available from the Union Catalog Reference Unit.

SERVICES TO THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

By establishing more effective management control over contractual procedures and selection of materials during fiscal year 1975, the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped eliminated a machine shortage and improved selection of books going to readers. Shortages in raw materials essential for the production of playback equipment resulted in a crisis in production of machines during 1974. The Division responded by soliciting bids early in fiscal year 1975 with the result that most major contracts were let by mid-year. For the first time in several years, some of the larger contracts on equipment production were completed during the year the contract was issued. Phonograph and cassette players are now in sufficient supply to satisfy current demand. Work has already begun on major procurements for fiscal year 1976.

The Division has also performed a comprehensive revamping of book selection procedures with a Collection Development Plan, as part of a long-range effort to improve its national collection of embossed and recorded books and balance its collection. The task has been especially difficult with the need to serve approximately 400,000 readers, from preschoolers to the elderly, with diverse reading needs and preferences. To aid in developing this plan, 20 consultants were brought to the division in March. The consultants met with the staff for two days discussing policy and making recommendations. As the result of further recommendations from the network of librarians across the country serving blind and physically handicapped readers, and the work of the division staff, a new selection policy was drafted.

The Collection Development Plan was developed as an adjunct to the new selection policy. The plan calls for utilizing the expertise of division staff with emphasis on developing a basic book collection.

In fiscal year 1976, the division will produce for mass distribution 500 recorded titles on discs, 500 recorded titles on cassettes, and 300 in braille, with an additional 1,200 titles produced by volunteers in braille and on cassettes for limited distribution. About one-fourth of the titles selected will be for juveniles. In a normal library situation, the addition of 2,500 titles each year would be adequate for maintaining a good collection. Unlike other libraries, however, the division cannot purchase a basic collection of titles and then add to it each year. It must produce basic collections in a usable format for the blind and physically handicapped at the same time it is producing current materials.

Of the 2,500 titles to be selected for mass or limited production, about 40 percent will be nonfiction and 60 percent in fiction. The rationale for the higher ratio of fiction is the recognition that the

majority of the division's readers use the collection for recreational reading and they do not have the same access to the wide assortment of materials that the sighted have.

A flexible ratio of 50 to 55 percent of the titles selected in fiction and nonfiction will be basic works with the remainder current works. Current selections will include bestsellers, the monthly selections of the more prominent book clubs, award winning titles, and notable books. Subject areas in which emphasis will be placed for the fiscal year have been identified and a definite quota of titles to be selected assigned for each of the subjects. The subject areas to be covered by selection will vary from year to year. Input for establishing these priorities will be obtained in succeeding years from staff and consultants from the Division's service network.

MOTION PICTURE PROGRAM

During the past two fiscal years, motion pictures were acquired at a record level. Contemporary films were added to the collection through the provisions of copyright law, through gifts, exchanges, and transfers. The continuing operation of agreements between the Library and the American Film Institute provided many American titles of historic interest on nitrate film.

Many current films (American and foreign) of popular interest have been collected, as have television programs, short subjects, educational and documentary films.

The large influx of titles on nitrate film arrived mostly in the form of original, pre-print materials (i.e., original negatives, masters, studio prints) and were shipped to the Library's nitrate vaults near Dayton, Ohio, or to its smaller facility in Suitland, Md. The staff at both vault locations devoted itself to the inspection, sorting, recanning, and labeling of these films; deteriorating film was removed during the two yearly inspections.

Nonfilm materials which continued to be acquired included contemporary posters and stills from the National Screen Service and several gifts of posters from private collectors.

A large and growing number of film-makers, film-oriented scholars, and Members of Congress and their staffs in the Washington, D.C., area utilized the section and its collections for research purposes.

In addition to the many film-makers, film scholars, and film researchers who used the collections, visitors to the section included motion picture archivists from many countries abroad.

An interesting exhibit of American film posters, several from each decade represented in the Library's collections, was mounted in the display cases of the main Library building in honor of American Film Institute's First Film Day.

In April of this year the Motion Picture Section, under the auspices of the Lillian Gish Fund, presented a screening of silent films by D. W. Griffith in celebration of the centenary of his birth. The centenary was also celebrated by an exhibit of posters, stills, books, and other Griffith memorabilia.

SERIAL DIVISION

Cataloging of Newspapers

The Serial Division has inaugurated a program of cataloging the newspapers in its custody, beginning with holdings of U.S. titles. This bibliographic data is being developed to meet automated serials cataloging requirements to permit input into CONSER as well as to produce catalog cards.

Data sheets for the first 41 titles are now being prepared. Research has been completed on titles from nine States, including the District of Columbia. After completing the approximately 5,000 domestic titles, the Serial Division will undertake cataloging the estimated 8,000 foreign titles in the Library's collection, thereby making available detailed bibliographic data on its entire newspaper holdings. New newspaper titles and title changes, meanwhile, will be handled routinely in the Serial Record Division.

Newspaper Preservation Program

Foreign Newspapers

From Microfilming Corporation of America, the Library has now acquired positive microfilms of the Caracas, Venezuela, newspaper *El Nacional* for March 3, 1943-December 1947 and August 1948-May 31, 1962, thus completing the Library's film holdings through 1972. The Serial Division, with the addition of unbound holdings acquired from Northwestern University, prepared for microfilming a substantially complete file of the Lagos, Nigeria, newspaper *Daily Service* for the period 1942-1954 and 1956-1961.

Domestic Newspapers

Major domestic titles being filmed at the Library of Congress during January-June 1975 are the New York City, *Daily News*, 1919-1944 (final edition); the

Louisville, Kentucky, *Louisville Times*, 1910-1929; Columbia, South Carolina, *State*, 1898-1934; and the Tulsa, Oklahoma, *Tulsa World*, 1911-June 1941. From commercial sources, major titles being acquired on film to replace the Library's holdings include the Oklahoma City, Okla., *Daily Oklahoman* 1894-1950; Louisville, Ky., *Louisville Times*, 1930-1950; and the Columbia, S.C., *State*, 1935-1957.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DIVISION

"On-line access" was the common theme for several milestones during the first six months of 1975. The first came on January 6, when Division representatives had their first remote on-line look at a test portion of the National Referral Center data base stored in a computer at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory in Oak Ridge, Tenn., and accessed through the ERDA/RECON system network (formerly AEC/RECON, the system was renamed when much of the Atomic Energy Commission was absorbed into the Energy Research and Development Agency). The Division also has on-line access to other ERDA/RECON data bases, including Nuclear Science Abstracts, Toxic Materials Abstracts, Water Resources Abstracts, and Engineering Index. These data bases, when added to the ones already available through the ORBIT search service leased from the System Development Corporation (which covers CAIN, CHEMCON, COMPENDEX, NTIS, SCISEARCH, and other data bases) afford the Division on-line access to an aggregate of about 6.6 million references. Such bibliographic riches take on added importance in the unique Library of Congress setting, where comprehensive access to full text in 20,000 of the world's most important journals and some 3 million science and technology books is available—not to mention 1.3 million technical reports in the division's immediate custody. Any of the latter, most of which are in microform, can be supplied to a reader in the Science Reading Room within minutes, once the report number is known.

The second milestone came on January 14, when the message flashed across the many Capitol Hill terminals of the Library's SCORPIO system that the data base of the National Referral Center was on-line and available for searching. The great convenience of SCORPIO as applied to the NRC data base was later demonstrated in an early-April joint presentation by the Division and the Information Systems Office that was given six times in the Whittall Pavilion and five times in the Copyright Office to a total of about 400 people.

The third milestone, at the end of April, was the availability through SCORPIO of a bibliographic corpus of about 90,000 references in science and technology selected from the Library's MARC data base and covering the following LC classes: Academies and Learned Societies; Psychology; Geography-Oceanography, Anthropology, Anthropogeography; Science; Technology, excluding handicrafts and home economics; Library and Information Science; and Subject and Personal Bibliography. While this corpus is limited to English-language books cataloged since 1969, references to the Science Reading Room collection of some 6,000 titles are also being added, including abstracting journals, handbooks, and scientific encyclopedias in many languages, some of them vintage classics. The data base is accessible through an on-line video terminal in the Science Reading Room. This terminal has the added benefit of providing a pilot application that the Library hopes will yield some useful clues about possible future use of terminals for public service.

Among the Division's more traditional off-line computer activities, considerable experimentation took place relating to the photocomposition of the *Antarctic Bibliography*. A promising test was run by the GPO on its Linotron equipment. That equipment, however, is still not capable of handling diacriticals, which do occur in the bibliography owing to its world-wide coverage. An alternate photocomposing route is therefore being explored using the Cataloging Distribution Service Division's Videocomp equipment, which has its limitations but is capable of handling diacriticals. Meanwhile, volume 7 of the bibliography was produced on a conventional computer printer, the diacriticals were entered by hand, and the camera copy was sent in late April to GPO, where it will be in press as the fiscal year ends.

Other Division publications included the monthly *Current Antarctic Literature* with four-month cumulated author and subject indexes, sponsored—as is the annual *Antarctic Bibliography*—by the National Science Foundation, and the monthly and annual *Bibliography on Cold Regions Science and Technology*, sponsored and published by the Army's Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory. Camera-ready copy for all of these is produced on the Library's computer. Also continuing is the informal NRC series of "Selected Information Resources," now appearing under the new title *NRC Switchboard*, and the ever-popular *LC Science Tracer Bullet* series.

CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

The Congressional Research Service, the information and research arm of Congress, has been experiencing a tremendous growth in workload during fiscal year 1975. Statistical data show that by the end of June, the total of requests cleared may significantly surpass last year's all-time record of 202,000. As of the last workload summary, cleared inquiries were running 12.6 percent over last year's record level. Significant factors affecting the burgeoning workload are an increase in major projects for Congressional committees, a growing demand for the Service's "issue briefs," the production of bill factual statements, and the emergence of futures research and the new Ocean and Coastal Resources Project.

The Ocean and Costal Resources Project is a major new CRS assignment undertaken on January 30 for the duration of the Senate's National Oceans Policy Study (NOPS) currently in progress. Authorized in 1974 by S. Res. 222, NOPS is a cooperative effort among eight Senate committees. Its members will study the extent and potential of ocean and coastal resources and the impact that exploitation of those resources may have on the environment. The objectives of NOPS are to develop national policy for managing the resources of oceans and coastal areas. CRS staff for the Project have been drawn principally from the Environmental Policy and Science Policy Divisions. In addition, the Service has hired an authority on marine resources to act as a consultant to both CRS and NOPS. In February, a luncheon seminar for members and staff of NOPS was held in the Whittall Pavilion at the request of Senator Ernest Hollings, NOPS Chairman, who summarized some of the legislative issues concerning outer continental shelf development and coastal zone management. Other featured speakers were Robert White, Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and Robert Knecht, Assistant NOAA Administrator for Coastal Zone Management.

The Bill Digest unit of the American Law Division took on a new responsibility with the beginning of the 94th Congress. A provision of H. Res. 988 (93rd Congress) states that "after the introduction in the House of each bill or resolution, the Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress shall prepare a factual description of the subject involved therein not to exceed one hundred words; such description shall be published in the *Congressional Record* and the *Digest of Public General Bills and Resolutions* as soon as possible after introduction." Although not specifically directed by the Senate, the unit is also preparing factual statements of Senate bills and resolutions which are published in the *Bill Digest*, but not in the *Congressional Record*.

In the last report, the development of futures research within CRS was discussed. A futures staff and Futures Research Advisory Panel have now been formed. Major responsibilities for these new units include: the development of a series of working seminars for CRS staff who are interested in futures research and forecasting; the design of an information system to meet the future-oriented information needs of Congress (recent reform legislation directed House committees to perform a forecasting function); assistance to the Director in his work as a member of the Advisory Council of the Office of Technology Assessment; and arranging for, monitoring, and reviewing the publication of a two-volume manual on futures research which is being prepared by the World Future Society for CRS and the National Science Foundation.

The final lists of subject and policy areas for analysis in depth were sent to Congressional committees in late March, thus ending the second CRS experience with this requirement of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970. Lists, averaging 23 policy areas each, were sent to 37 committees. Each policy area selected for inclusion represented the results of discussion between the committee staff and CRS specialists, and consisted of an analysis of the issues associated with the policy area, an agreement that the Service would carry out such an analysis in support of the committee's proposed program for the next Congress, or an agreement that as the committee's needs become better defined, the Service's analytical capabilities would be called into play.

The Service also prepared lists of programs expiring during the 94th Congress. Two hundred and seventy-eight such programs were identified for 1975 and 161 for 1976, for a total of 439. The lists were sent to the 30 committees having jurisdiction over the respective terminating legislation and to the House and Senate Appropriations and Budget Committees.

The newest of the CRS computer data bases, the Major Issues System, has been heavily used thus far in the 94th Congress. This data base is a file of some 160 objective reports, continually updated to provide currency, on key issues of public policy. Each report contains a concise definition and analysis of the subject as well as separate sections on key legislation, hearings, Congressional reports, references to the professional literature, and a chronology of significant

events related to the issue. The system was formally announced and made generally available to the Senate and the House in November 1974. In the last six months, those reports relevant only to the 93rd Congress have been deleted, and new ones for the 94th Congress added. Some of the more recent reports address such topics as the siting of energy facilities (e.g., nuclear power plants), Lobby Act reform, normalization of relations with Cuba, student and parent rights to privacy (Buckley Admendment), and sex discrimination in higher education. Through April in fiscal year 1975 over 47,000 copies had been supplied to congressional offices, the Government Accounting Office, and the Office of Technology Assessment.

The Congressional Research Service has recently been responsive to a major study being undertaken by the newly-formed House Commission on Information and Facilities. Established by H. Res. 988, 93rd Congress (under provisions later enacted into law by P.L. 93-554), the Commission is directed, among other things, to conduct a thorough and complete study of the information needs, problems, and resources of the House of Representatives. The Chairman of the Task Force on Information Resources has requested CRS to provide detailed information on both current, and proposed information resources, capabilities and services, along with an evaluation of whether the Service's resources and facilities are being effectively utilized by Members of Congress.

Attendance has been large at several ongoing lecture and seminar series conducted by the Service during the first half of 1975. On behalf of the Senate Subcommittee on Housing and Urban Affairs, CRS (in cooperation with the National Planning Association) continued its series of seminars on national growth policy for Members of Congress and their senior staff members. Experts discussed such topics as the 1974 National Growth Report (a report presented biennially by the President to Congress), changes in the pattern of urbanization in the United States, growth management techniques in European countries, and state and local perspectives on national urban growth policy. Another series of seminars on public policy issues for senior congressional staff members has covered such topics as agricultural policy in 1975, U.S. international trade and investment policies, and jobs, welfare, and the economy. Also for Members of Congress, the third annual series of Seminars on Public Policy Issues, held in cooperation with the Advanced Study Program on the Brookings Institution, began in February with a panel discussion of the impact of petro-dollars on the U.S. and world economies. Other seminars in this distinguished series dealt with such problems as tax policy, the energy crisis, the food crisis, and national health. In addition to these, three one-day seminars for freshman Members of the 94th Congress were held featuring speakers who discussed and analyzed current key legislative issues.

For CRS personnel, the Speakers Forum presented Representative Richard Bolling on the topic of Congressional reform, Victor Ferkiss, Professor of Political Science at Georgetown University, on a political view of the future of man, and S. David Freeman, Consultant to the Senate Commerce Committee, on national energy policy.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL OFFICE

On May 8-9, the fourth in the Library's series of symposia to commemorate the Bicentennial of the American Revolution was held. The topic was "The Impact of the American Revolution Abroad." The following distinguished scholars delivered papers: Robert R. Palmer, Yale University; Claude Fohlen, University of Paris-The Sorbonne; J. W. Schulte Nordholt, State University of Leiden; J. H. Plumb, Christ's College, Cambridge; N. N. Bolkhovitinov, Institute of General History, Moscow; Mario Rodríguez, University of Southern California; and Owen Dudley Edwards, University of Edinburgh. Among other scholars from abroad who attended and commented were: Erich Angermann, University of Cologne; Nagayo Homma, University of Tokyo; and J. Ignacio Rubio Mañe, Archivist of Mexico. The papers delivered at the symposium will be published late in December 1975. A grant from the Morris and Gwendolyn Cafritz Foundation of Washington, D.C., supports the series and the U.S. Department of State assisted this symposium by making possible some travel grants.

On April 24, the Library's Bicentennial exhibit, "To Set a Country Free," was opened in the Great Hall; it will remain on view through 1976. The exhibit commemorated not only 200 years of American independence, but also marked the 175th anniversary of the Library of Congress. A richly illustrated brochure based on the exhibit may be purchased from the Library's Information Office for $4.50.

In March the Library published *Manuscript Sources for Research on the American Revolution*, a compre-

hensive guide to its manuscripts and photoreproductions for the period 1763-1789. The volume is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, for $8.70.

Two albums of the Bicentennial Album of Folk Music in America have been completed and are ready for mastering but will not be available for sale before 1976. These are: LBC-1 *Religious Music,* Volume 1, and LBC-2 *Songs of Love, Courtship and Marriage.* Three LP volumes of American dance music are in the final stage of selection and should be ready for mastering within a few weeks. Materials for the records are being drawn from the Library of Congress' Archive of Folk Song, whose collection of field recordings of American folk music dates back to 1890, from a wide range of early commercially produced recordings for which permission has already been granted, and from new field and studio recordings made especially for the project.

Folk Music in America will encompass 15 long-playing records with descriptive annotations for each selection in enclosed booklets. The project is funded by a matching grant from the National Endowment for the Arts.

An important by-product of the anthology has been the enthusiastic cooperation of major record companies (MCA, RCA, CBS), who have agreed to allow the Library to have test pressings made of important historical folk recordings—many of which have never been released.

OTHER LC PUBLICATIONS

Almost 6,000 pages of manuscript, an average of 1,200 a month, were received by the Publications Office between January 1 and June 1. During the same period 84 publications were released.

Benefits of the LC preservation program were made more widely available to libraries and other institutions through the 30-page manual *Procedures for Salvage of Water-Damaged Library Materials* and the first three of a series of Preservation Leaflets: No. 1, *Selected References in the Literature of Conservation;* No. 2, *Environmental Protection of Books and Related Materials;* and No. 3, *Preserving Leather Bookbindings.*

Catalogs of two collections in the Library were issued, one in February and the other in April. The first, the *Naval Historical Foundation Manuscript Collection,* describes over 250 individual collections ranging in time from the close of the American Revolution through World War II. The largest body of personal papers relating to American naval history in a single repository, the collection presents unique opportunities for research, opportunities which take on added dimensions when the many related LC collections of papers of naval officers, of Secretaries of the Navy, and of 23 Presidents are considered. The second catalog describes the Hans P. Kraus collection of Hispanic American manuscripts, significant for the wide range of information it presents about Spanish colonial history. The collection is equally valuable for the light it sheds on the history of early territories that are now a part of the United States.

The long-awaited picture book, *Viewpoints,* had to be returned to the Government Printing Office because of the poor printing quality. An acceptable shipment was received in April, making available to a wide audience a generous sampling of the pictorial resources available in the Prints and Photographs Division. The illustrations, divided into categories—world history, transportation, U.S. history, the American scene, architecture in the United States, the lively arts, and artists' prints—are accompanied by lively descriptions detailing the background of the subject, the artist, the photographer, or perhaps the social conditions or the event that produced the accompanying reproduction. A reprint from the *Quarterly Journal* of October 1974, *Color and the Graphic Arts,* presents a selection of the items displayed in the Library exhibit of the same name. More recent are the catalog of the 24th National Exhibition of Prints, which opened on May 23 under the joint sponsorship of the Library and the National Collection of Fine Arts, and *Children's Books, 1974.*

A 42-page, illustrated guide to the collections and services of the Geography and Map Division is a recent arrival. It was preceded by *Ward Maps of United States Cities.* This checklist illustrates the evolution of wards in 35 cities and spans a period from 1790 through 1899.

Last year the Library marked the centennial of Robert Frost's birth with the presentation of four lectures dealing with Frost and the classics, as teacher and preacher, as a metaphysical poet, and with his self-realization. The lectures were published in March in a 74-page booklet.

The January issue of the *Quarterly Journal* carried a copiously illustrated article on the broadsides of the Thirty Years' War, an interesting sidelight on the nation's Capitol as revealed in the exchanges of Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Henry Latrobe, a discussion of the earliest motion picture materials sent

in for Copyright register by Thomas Alva Edison's Company, and a description of recent acquisitions of the recorded sound section in the Music Division. In the April issue, a series on the Librarians of Congress was launched with an article on John Beckley by Edmund and Dorothy Smith Berkeley. It was accompanied by an extensive discussion of the dual nature of the Library of Congress and an article by Ursula Le Guin based on the lecture she delivered at the Library of Congress in observance of the 1974 National Children's Book Week.

Finally, the annual *Library of Congress Publications in Print* was delivered during the last week of May. Its bright blue cover contains entries for 395 monographs and serials plus lists of folk recordings and of literary recordings.